



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्राकाशन
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 1
PART II—Section 1
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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नई विलासी, बृहस्पतिवार, जुलाई 29, 1976/श्रावण 7, 1898
NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1976/SRAVANA 7, 1898

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या की जाती है जिससे कि यह प्रलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 29th July, 1976/Sravana 7, 1898 (Saka)

The following President's Acts are published for general information:—

THE TAMIL NADU DEBT RELIEF ACT, 1976

No. 31 OF 1976

Enacted by the President in the Twenty-seventh Year of the
Republic of India.

An Act to provide relief from indebtedness to landless agricultural labourers, rural artisans and small farmers in the State of Tamil Nadu.

41 of 1976. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976, the President is pleased to enact as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1976.
(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu.
(3) It shall come into force at once.
2. It is hereby declared that this Act is for giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in article 46 of the Constitution.

Short title,
extent
and com-
menc-
ment.
Declara-
tion.

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - (a) "agriculture" includes,—
 - (i) horticulture;
 - (ii) the raising of crops (including plantation crops), grass or garden produce;
 - (iii) dairy farming;

Defini-
tions.

- (iv) poultry farming;
- (v) breeding of livestock;
- (vi) grazing;

but does not include the cutting of wood only;

(b) "agricultural land" means land used for purposes of agriculture;

(c) "annual household income" means the aggregate of the annual income from all sources of all the members of a family;

(d) "creditor" means a person from or in respect of whom the debtor has borrowed or incurred a debt and includes the heir of such person;

(e) "debt" means any liability in cash or in kind, whether secured or unsecured and whether decreed or not, but does not include arrears of taxes due to the Central Government or a State Government or a local authority;

(f) "debtor" means—

- (i) a landless agricultural labourer; or
- (ii) a rural artisan; or
- (iii) a small farmer,

who has borrowed or incurred any debt before the commencement of this Act;

(g) "family", in relation to a person, means the individual, the wife or husband, as the case may be, of such individual and their unmarried minor children.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause, "minor" means a person who has not completed his or her age of eighteen years;

(h) "interest" means any amount or other thing paid or payable in excess of the principal sum borrowed or pecuniary obligation incurred, or where anything has been borrowed in kind, in excess of what has been so borrowed, by whatsoever name such amount or thing may be called, and whether the same is paid or payable entirely in cash or entirely in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind and whether the same is expressly mentioned or not in the document or contract, if any;

(i) "landless agricultural labourer" means a person who does not hold, whether as owner, tenant or mortgagee with possession, or partly in one capacity and partly in another, any agricultural land and whose principal means of livelihood is manual labour on agricultural land and whose annual household income does not exceed two thousand and four hundred rupees;

(j) "person" means an individual or a family;

(k) "rural artisan" means a person who does not hold, whether as owner, tenant or mortgagee with possession, or partly in one capacity and partly in another, any agricultural land and whose annual household income does not exceed two thousand and four hundred rupees and—

(i) whose principal means of livelihood is production or repair of traditional tools, implements and other articles or things used for agriculture or purposes ancillary thereto, or

(ii) who normally earns his livelihood by practising any craft either by his own labour or by the labour of the members of his family in any rural area.

Explanation.—For the purpose of sub-clause (ii) of this clause, “rural area” means any area “not being the City of Madras or the City of Madurai or the area comprised in a municipal town or a township constituted under any law for the time being in force;

(l) “small farmer” means a person whose principal means of livelihood is income derived from agricultural land and who holds, whether as owner, tenant, or mortgagee with possession, or partly in one capacity and partly in another,—

(i) not more than two units of land, in a case where such person is a member of any of the Scheduled Tribes; and

(ii) not more than one unit of land, in any other case.

Explanation I.—For the purpose of this clause, “Scheduled Tribes” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (25) of article 366 of the Constitution.

Explanation II.—Where any person holds as aforesaid more than one category of land referred to in clause (o), then, for the purpose of calculating the extent of land held by him, two hectares of un-irrigated land shall be deemed to be equal to—

(i) half hectare of land having facilities for growing one irrigated crop;

(ii) half hectare of land used for growing any plantation crop or grapes or coconut or arecanut or mulberry;

(iii) quarter hectare of land having perennial irrigation facilities, or having facilities for growing more than one irrigated crop in a year.

Explanation III.—In this clause and in clause (o).—

(a) “irrigated” means irrigated from any source, whether Government or private;

(b) “plantation crop” means cardamom, cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea;

(m) “Tahsildar” includes a Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge of a taluk or sub-taluk and any other officer of the Revenue Department not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar empowered by the State Government to exercise the powers and perform the functions of a Tahsildar under this Act;

(n) “transferee of the creditor” means any person [including an institution referred to in clause (g) of section 13] to whom—

(i) the creditor has pledged the movable property pledged to him by the debtor and includes any subsequent transferee to whom such transferee has pledged such movable property and also includes any person in possession of the property pledged; or

(ii) the creditor has transferred or otherwise assigned his interest in the property mortgaged by the debtor and includes

any subsequent transferee to whom such transferee has transferred or otherwise assigned his interest in the property mortgaged and also includes any person in possession of the property mortgaged;

(o) "unit of land" means—

- (i) two hectares of unirrigated land; or
- (ii) half hectare of land having facilities for growing one irrigated crop; or
- (iii) half hectare of land used for growing any plantation crop or grapes or coconut or arecanut or mulberry; or
- (iv) quarter hectare of land having perennial irrigation facilities, or having facilities for growing more than one irrigated crop in a year.

Relief
from
indebt-
edness.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Tamil Nadu Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938, the Tamil Nadu Pawnbrokers Act, 1943, the Tamil Nadu Money-lenders Act, 1957, the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1972, the Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976, the Tamil Nadu Indebted Persons (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976, or in any other law for the time being in force or in any contract or instrument having force by virtue of any such law and save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, with effect on and from the commencement of this Act,—

Tamil
Nadu
Act IV of
1938.
Tamil
Nadu
Act XXIII
of 1943.
Tamil
Nadu
Act XXVI
of 1957.
Tamil
Nadu Act
33 of 1972.
Presi-
dent's
Act 15 of
1976.
Presi-
dent's Act
16 of 1976.

(a) every debt advanced or incurred before the commencement of this Act (including interest, if any,) and payable by the debtor to the creditor shall be deemed to be wholly discharged;

(b) no Civil Court shall entertain any suit or other proceeding against the debtor for the recovery of any amount of such debt (including interest, if any):

Provided that where any suit or other proceeding is instituted jointly against the debtor and any other person, nothing in this section shall apply to the maintainability of such suit or proceeding in so far as it relates to such other person;

(c) all suits and other proceedings (including appeals, revisions, attachments or execution proceedings) pending at the commencement of this Act against any debtor for the recovery of any such debt (including interest, if any,) shall abate:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to the sale, in respect of any such debt, of—

- (i) any movable property held and concluded before the commencement of this Act;
- (ii) any immovable property confirmed before such commencement;

(d) every debtor undergoing detention in a civil prison in execution of any decree for money passed against him by a Civil Court in respect of any such debt (including interest, if any,) shall be released;

(e) every movable property pledged by a debtor shall stand released in favour of such debtor and the creditor shall be bound to return the same to the debtor forthwith;

(f) every mortgage executed by the debtor in favour of the creditor shall stand redeemed and the mortgaged property shall be released in favour of such debtor.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as entitling any debtor for refund of any part of any debt repaid or interest paid already by him or recovered from him before the commencement of this Act.

5. (1) Every creditor referred to in clause (e) of section 4 shall, within such period as may be prescribed, furnish to the Tahsildar having jurisdiction over the area where such creditor has his ordinary place of business, a statement in such form as may be prescribed containing the names of all the persons who have pledged movable property with him, the nature and description of such property, the amount advanced and due as on the commencement of this Act, the rate of interest and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

Creditors
to file
state-
ment, etc.

(2) A debtor referred to in clause (e) of section 4 may also make an application to the Tahsildar having jurisdiction over the area where his creditor has his ordinary place of business for an order for the return of the movable property pledged by the debtor.

(3) On receipt of a statement under sub-section (1) or an application under sub-section (2), and after such inquiry conducted in the manner prescribed, the Tahsildar shall, by order, determine—

(i) where a statement has been furnished by the creditor under sub-section (1), which of the persons who have pledged movable property with him are entitled to relief under section 4; and

(ii) where an application has been made by the debtor under sub-section (2), whether the debtor is entitled to relief under section 4,

and direct the creditor to produce on or before the date specified in the order the movable property pledged by such persons or debtor.

(4) Where the movable property pledged by the debtor is in the possession of any transferee of the creditor, the creditor shall redeem the said property from such transferee and produce it on or before the date specified in the order referred to in sub-section (3).

(5) If the creditor fails to produce the movable property as directed in the order under sub-section (3),—

(a) the Tahsildar may enter any premises of the creditor or of the transferee of the creditor [other than an institution referred to in clause (g) of section 13] and search and seize the said property; and

(b) where the movable property is in the possession of any of the institutions referred to in clause (g) of section 13, the Tahsildar shall,—

(i) by an order, direct the said institution to deposit, on or before the date specified in the order, the movable property with the Tahsildar together with a statement specifying the amount due to the said institution in respect of the said property and

simultaneously issue a certificate to the said institution to the effect that the amount due to the said institution in respect of the said property shall be recovered from the creditor as if it were an arrear of land revenue and paid to the said institution; and

(ii) on the said institution depositing the said property with the Tahsildar, acknowledge in writing the receipt of the movable property and proceed to recover from the creditor such amount as is due to the said institution in respect of the said property as if it were an arrear of land revenue, and on such recovery, pay the same to the said institution.

(6) After such production or recovery or deposit of the movable property pledged, the Tahsildar shall deliver the said property to the debtor.

(7) Pending determination of the question under sub-section (3), no creditor or the transferee of the creditor shall sell or pledge or otherwise dispose of any movable property pledged by the debtor.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (5) or in the Tamil Nadu Pawnbrokers Act, 1943, the Tahsildar—

(a) may enter any premises of the creditor or of the transferee of the creditor [other than an institution referred to in clause (g) of section 13] and search and seize the movable properties pledged by debtors and arrange for their safe custody;

(b) shall proceed to determine which of the movable properties so seized are to be released to the debtors and pass orders accordingly.

(9) The provisions of sections 100 and 165 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, relating to search and seizure shall, so far as may be, apply to searches and seizures under sub-sections (5) and (8).

Tamil
Nadu Act
XXIII of
1943.

2 of 1974.

**Debtors
to apply
in certain
cases.**

6. (1) A debtor referred to in clause (f) of section 4 may make an application to the Tahsildar having jurisdiction over the area within which such debtor ordinarily resides, for an order releasing the mortgaged property and for the grant of a certificate of redemption.

(2) (a) On receipt of such application and after such inquiry conducted in the manner prescribed, the Tahsildar shall pass an order releasing the mortgaged property and grant a certificate of redemption in the prescribed form which shall be admissible as evidence of such redemption in any proceeding before any court or other authority;

(b) The Tahsildar shall also direct the creditor or the transferee of the creditor—

(i) to deliver possession of the mortgaged property to the debtor on or before the date specified in the order, if the debtor is not already in possession of the mortgaged property; and

(ii) to produce on or before the date specified in the order, the mortgage deed or other document and the Tahsildar shall make an endorsement of redemption on the mortgage deed or other document.

(3) Pending orders under sub-section (2), no creditor or the transferee of the creditor shall transfer or otherwise assign his interest in, or exercise his right of foreclosure in respect of, the property mortgaged by the debtor.

(4) Where the mortgaged property has been transferred or any right therein has been assigned to any of the institutions referred to in clause (g) of section 13 by the creditor, the Tahsildar shall recover from the creditor such amount as is due to such institution in respect of the said mortgaged property; as if it were an arrear of land revenue, and shall pay the same to the said institution.

7. Every order of the Tahsildar under section 5 or section 6 shall, subject to appeal under section 8, be final and shall not be called in question in any court.

Finality
of orders
passed
under
this Act.

8. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order made by the Tahsildar under this Act may, within such period and in such manner as may be prescribed, appeal to such authority as may be specified by the State Government in this behalf.

Appeal.

(2) In deciding the appeal, the authority specified under sub-section (1) shall follow such procedure as may be prescribed and the decision of such authority on such appeal shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court.

9. No party to any proceeding under this Act shall be entitled to be represented by a legal practitioner.

Legal
practi-
tioner
not to
appear.

Explanation.—In this section, “legal practitioner” shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 2 of the Advocates Act, 1961.

25 of 1961.

10. (1) Any person failing to furnish the statement under section 5 or to comply with the order made or direction given under section 5 or section 6 or otherwise contravening the provisions of either of the said sections shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to one year and with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees but which may extend to five thousand rupees.

Penalty.

(2) Every offence punishable under sub-section (1) shall be cognizable.

(3) Every offence punishable under sub-section (1) shall be tried in a summary way and the provisions of sections 262 to 265 (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, shall, as far as may be, apply to such trial.

2 of 1974.

11. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company every person who, at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Offences
by com-
panies.

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary, or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section,—

(a) “company” means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

Burden of proof. 12. In any suit or proceeding, the burden of proving that the debtor is not entitled to the protection of this Act shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, lie on the creditor.

Certain debts and liabilities not to be affected. 13. Nothing in this Act shall apply to the following categories of debts and liabilities of landless agricultural labourers, rural artisans and small farmers, namely:—

(a) any rent due in respect of any property including agricultural land let out to a debtor;

(b) any amount recoverable as arrears of land revenue;

(c) any liability arising out of breach of trust or any tortious liability;

(d) any liability in respect of wages or remuneration due as salary or otherwise for services rendered;

(e) any liability in respect of maintenance whether under a decree of a court or otherwise;

(f) a debt due to—

(i) the Central Government or any State Government;

(ii) any local authority;

(g) save as otherwise provided in this Act, any liability in respect of any sum due to—

(i) (A) any banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies;

(B) the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955;

(C) any subsidiary bank as defined in clause (k) of section 2 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959;

(D) any corresponding new bank as defined in clause (d) of section 2 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970;

10 of 1949.

23 of 1955.

38 of 1959.

5 of 1970.

10 of 1963.

1 of 1956.

Tamil
Nadu
Act 53 of
1961.

(E) the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, established under the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Act, 1963;

(F) any other financial institution notified in this behalf by the State Government in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*;

(ii) any Government company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956;

(iii) any corporation owned or controlled by the Central Government or any State Government;

(iv) the Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(v) any co-operative society including a land development bank, registered or deemed to be registered under the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1961; and

(h) any debt which represents the price of property whether movable or immovable purchased by a debtor or any amount due under a hire purchase agreement.

14. (1) The State Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Power to
make
rules.

(2) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, and unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, shall come into force on the day on which they are so published.

(3) Every rule made under this Act shall, as soon as possible, after it is made, be placed on the Table of both Houses of the Legislature and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, both Houses agree in making any modification in any such rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

15. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force.

Effect of
other
laws.

FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED,
President.

K. K. SUNDARAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Reasons for the enactment

The Government of Tamil Nadu proposed to implement the liquidation of rural indebtedness in stages by imposing a moratorium on recovery of dues from the landless labourers, small farmers, marginal farmers and rural artisans, and by undertaking legislation for such liquidation before the expiry of the period of moratorium.

There is moratorium on recovery of debts of agriculturists and non-agriculturists upto the 15th January, 1977 under the Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976 (President's Act 15 of 1976) and the Tamil Nadu Indebted Persons (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976 (President's Act 16 of 1976), with some special provisions under the Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists and Indebted Persons (Special Provisions) Act, 1976 (President's Act 17 of 1976). The Government of Tamil Nadu have now decided to give permanent relief, by way of liquidation of debts, to the weaker sections of the rural community who are connected with agricultural production which is vital for the economic well being of the nation. Accordingly, the debt incurred by a small farmer holding not more than two units of land in the case of a person who is a member of the Scheduled Tribes, and one unit of land in the case of others, or by a rural artisan or a landless agricultural labourer whose annual household income does not exceed Rs. 2400, will be deemed to be discharged.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above object.

The President issued a Proclamation on the 31st January, 1976, under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu declaring *inter alia* that the powers of the legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. Parliament has, under article 357 (1) (a) of the Constitution, now conferred on the President, the powers of the legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu to make laws *vide* the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976 (41 of 1976).

In view of the urgency of the matter, it is not practicable to consult the Consultative Committee of Parliament on Tamil Nadu Legislation. The measure is accordingly being enacted without reference to the Consultative Committee.

I. J. NAIDU,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
(Department of Rural Development)

THE TAMIL NADU PANCHAYATS (EXTENSION OF TERM
OF OFFICE) ACT, 1976

No. 32 OF 1976

Enacted by the President in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Republic
of India.

An Act to provide for the extension of the term of office of the
members and President of Panchayats in the State of Tamil Nadu.

41 of 1976.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Tamil Nadu
State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976, the President is
pleased to enact as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Extension of
Term of Office) Act, 1976.

Short
title.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Tamil Nadu Panchayats
Act, 1958 or in the Tamil Nadu Panchayats and Panchayat Union Coun-
cils (Extension of Term of Office) Act, 1975 or in any other law for the
time being in force, the term of office of the members and the Presidents
of all the panchayats in the State of Tamil Nadu, holding office as such
on the 31st day of July, 1976, shall extend up to the noon on the 1st day
of August, 1977.

Extension
of term
of office
of mem-
bers and
Presidents
of Pan-
chayats.

FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED,
President.

—
K. K. SUNDARAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Tamil
Nadu Act
XXXV of
1958.
Tamil
Nadu Act
34 of 1975.

Reasons for the enactment

The term of office of the members and Presidents of the panchayats in Tamil Nadu was due to expire on 1st August, 1975.

In pursuance of a direction issued by the Election Commission of India regarding the revision of the electoral rolls of the Assembly constituencies, the State Government imposed a ban in January, 1975, to the effect that no changes should be effected in the administrative set up till the preparation of the electoral rolls. As a result of this ban, no changes could be effected regarding the bifurcation, amalgamation or constitution of the panchayats, etc. In view of this, and also of the conditions of scarcity in the State, the elections could not be held before the expiry of the term which was extended up to 1st August, 1976 under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils (Extension of Term of Office) Act, 1975.

Subsequently, the State Government extended the ban on effecting administrative changes till the final publication of electoral rolls, i.e., 16th August, 1976.

As it is estimated by the Government of Tamil Nadu that a minimum period of nine months will be required to complete the arrangements to conduct the panchayat elections, it is proposed to extend the term of office of the members and the Presidents of the panchayats for a further period of one year, i.e., up to 1st August, 1977. This measure seeks to give effect to the proposal.

The President issued a Proclamation on the 31st January, 1976, under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu declaring *inter alia* that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. Parliament has, under article 357(1)(a) of the Constitution, now conferred on the President, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu to make laws *vide* the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976 (41 of 1976).

In view of the urgency of the matter, it is not practicable to consult the Consultative Committee of Parliament on Tamil Nadu Legislation. This measure is accordingly being enacted without reference to the Consultative Committee.

R. N. AZAD,
*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
(Department of Rural Development).*

CORRIGENDA

In the Tamil Nadu Indebted Persons (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976 (President's Act 16 of 1976), as published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, dated the 17th April, 1976, in the margin at page 598, for "Tamil Nadu Act XXV of 1958.", read "Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958."

In the Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists and Indebted Persons (Special Provisions) Act, 1976 (President's Act 17 of 1976), as published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, dated the 17th April, 1976—

- (i) at page 603, in line 7, for "Ac" and "provions" read "Act" and "provisions" respectively;
- (ii) at page 604, in line 13, for "entirly" read "entirely";
- (iii) at page 605, in line 10, for "thing inconsistent therewith contained in the Indian Contract Act, 1872", read "under the said Ordinance or under the Tamil Nadu Pawnbrokers Act,".



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्रसापारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 1

PART II—Section 1

प्राविकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संलग्न दी जाती है जिससे कि यह भलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 31st July, 1976/Sravana 9, 1898 (Saka)

The following President's Act is published for general information:—

THE TAMIL NADU PANCHAYAT Union Councils (EXTENSION OF TERM OF OFFICE) ACT, 1976

No. 33 OF 1976

Enacted by the President in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Republic of India.

An Act to provide for the extension of the term of office of the members and Chairmen of Panchayat Union Councils in the State of Tamil Nadu.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976, the President is pleased to enact as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Extension of Term of Office) Act, 1976.

Short title.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 or in the Tamil Nadu Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils (Extension of Term of Office) Act, 1975 or in any other law for the time being in force, the term of office of the members and the Chairmen of all the Panchayat Union Councils in the State of Tamil Nadu, holding office as such on the 31st day of July, 1976, shall extend up to the noon on the 1st day of February, 1977:

Extension of term of office of members and Chairmen of Panchayat Union Councils.

Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958.
Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1975.